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"All men are created free and equal." What did the authors of the declaration of independence mean by this declaration? We may take it for granted that they didn't mean that individual men were equally physical or mentally, or that all races of men were equal in physical or intellectual endowments. We may take it for granted, too, that they did not mean to dignify themselves before all mankind, by asserting that their negro slaves were free and equal to themselves, or were entitled to the same freedom and equality. If they meant that, believed and asserted it, then they stand the most self condemned body of men in all history.

What they did mean, their condition and circumstances show plainly enough. They met to assert their right to govern themselves, and to deny the right of Great Britain to govern them. The English Government, that claimed their allegiance, was founded on hereditary rights. The sovereign was born with the right to rule. The House of Lords was hereditary in its claims of power in the legislative department of the Government. The whole of the Government of the world at that day were built upon a similar foundation.

This declaration struck at the whole natural right to rule derived from birth; it defied the whole system of such Government. King George & Co. have no more right to rule than we have. One class of men are not born with boots and spurs to ride the rest. This was about the meaning of Jefferson and company; and they mean no more.

This meaning suited them, their condition and circumstances, and the great purpose in hand. To carry the meaning further does not accord with the opinions or practices of the men who made the declaration of independence.

The States all, except one, perhaps, recognized African slavery when the declaration of independence was signed, although a majority who signed it were anti-slavery. If they had understood the declaration to be directed against the institution of African slavery, it would not have been signed by a minority of the Convention at least, if at all. No one will suppose that the men of seventy-six intended to raise the slavery question; it is, therefore, absurd to quote their declaration, and apply it as they evidently did not intend to apply it.

The men of seventy-six understood this matter of government and the constitution of society as well as any men that ever lived. They knew that the white man, the negro and the Indian would never live upon a condition of equality in the same community, upon the same soil. They all saw the necessity of African slavery at the time. None proposed to abolish it immediately, although they were desirous of some plan to get rid of what they held to be an evil—that is, they wanted to get rid of the negro race in communities of white men. It was not, however, because African slavery was inconsistent with the declaration of independence, to show that they must, to carry it out, abolish slavery.

Such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and others would have been annoyed at the suggestion of freeing all the slaves without the consent of the States. They would have comprehended its propensities in all its length and breadth at a glance. Even with the consent of the States, they would have stood appalled at the task of colonizing four millions of negroes. No statesman of the world ever undertook to accomplish such an undertaking. They would say at once, let Divine Providence do that, if it is to be done; it is out of man's reach.

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL AND THE BORDER STATES.—In watching the doings of the House of Representatives in committee of the whole, since the national tax bill has been under consideration, we confess we have been somewhat surprised to see an evident disposition on the part of the House to press upon the border States more than their share of taxation. Our members seem to be passive, and apparently unconscious of the great wrong adopted almost unanimously to tax the stock on hand. May 1st, when the law goes into effect.

What are our representatives thinking about? Are they not aware that this is absolutely ruinous to us—that at the present time there is not enough money in one of the border States to pay this tax, even if it is put on whisky alone? and what must be our condition if tobacco, our chief staple, is also to be included?

Our principal products seem to be the particular objects of legislation. While the North and West have all been coining money by furnishing the Government with munitions of war and provisions to supply the army, we alone have suffered all the horrors and desolation of the battle ground. Our farms have been laid waste, our provisions, cattle and horses confiscated, and now our only means of support about to be cut off by this unjust and unmerciful taxation. Will our Representatives look after the master?

Secession and Abolition have got up this war, and other people have to fight it out. After we have settled with Secessionists, we shall see if Abolitionists are tolerated in their way of words and deeds against the Constitution and laws, which they have kept up for a quarter of a century.

A rebel paper says that capitalists have thrown cold water on Confederate promises to pay. Doubtless on the principle of "down with the d—l."

Wendell Phillips, his apologists say, did not declare himself a disunionist. That's a contemptible dodge. Phillips said at Washington that he had often cursed the Union and the Constitution; but he was on the Union side now; and he explained why. He had conceived the idea that the President had, under the Constitution, the power to subvert the rights of the States with the war power. His recent Unionism was evidently regarded as a jest by himself and his hearers. If the power given the President by the Constitution and laws can be used to subvert the Constitution, then he is fit. If all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution can be sacrificed under it, it will do. He explains himself as a disunionist of the meanest sort.

Mr. J. H. Bancroft, an agent from Illinois, has perfected an arrangement to remove the sick and wounded soldiers from State to their homes. Whenever a soldier is discharged or allowed a furlough, he will be provided with a pass to his home in Illinois, free of charge, by application to Major Flint. The soldier will first apply to the Hospital Surgeon, if he wishes. The Medical Director, Dr. Perrin, will then attend to his case.

The Abolitionists will not allow the people of the District of Columbia to say whether they will have emancipation or not. The country will recollect what a howl of horror they raised when the people of Kansas refused the right to be heard on that subject. Their affected regard for popular rights then was all simulated. We never doubted that; and their conduct now proves it.

J. H. Bancroft, Esq., wishes to return his grateful thanks to the loyal ladies of Louisville for their unwearied kindness to the sick and disabled soldiers from Illinois. The soldiers express their utmost gratitude to these angels of mercy.

Several days ago Wm. Turner, Geo. Turner, Unthank and seventeen others of Orange county, went voluntarily to Carter's headquarters and took the oath of allegiance. These are the leading Sececs of that county.

In Washington, lately, a slave died soon after he had been whipped by his master. Not long since a woman died shortly after she had been beaten by her husband to prevent such occurrences, slavery and marriage should be abolished.

The people of the free States are, of course, eager to know when the rebellion will subside. Let them observe the thermometer at home. As Abolitionists subside, so will rebellion.

Greely says Wilson defied the slaveocracy with bold words. Yes; bold words are a cheap article of courage to the speaker, but they cost other people treasure and blood.

Mr. Arnold, M. C., of Illinois, said, if it had not been for 4,000,000 slaves, we should not be engaged in this war. If it had not been for such Abolitionists as he is, we should have no war either.

The Confederates are some of us said "to take on airs." Poor fellows, they can take nothing on land or water, and we cannot blame them for changing the element.

The rebel Congressmen of Tennessee are very unanimously asking Jeff. Davis to remove Sydney Johnston from that State. This is unnecessary, as Buell will remove him fast enough.

The rebel papers are crying aloud against whisky as the cause of their distresses. The wretched body of the conspiracy is foul that it could not even be preserved in alcohol.

NO IMPROVEMENT.—The Scientific American proposes a new plan for "firing guns under water." Will it not have the objection of the old plan, which invariably put the fire out?

The Frankfort Yeoman says "a tax on bachelors" has been suggested. We put it to the bachelor editor if that would not be fair, since the tax on busses has been stricken out.

Some of the Abolition journals think that Wendell Phillips should have been allowed to announce his dissolution principally as the honest truth from a dissolute man.

The ladies of the South are urged to join rebellion. We know they will not, but their cold indifference in the cause will please them with the reserved corps.

To first bag the rebels and then let them loose on land, instead of hanging, looks a good deal like Kentucky staples, "bagging and hale rope."

The United States frigates couldn't at first make out what species the Merrimac belonged to. This is surprising, as the tugboats showed it to be a towed.

We do not censure Kentucky rebels for being proud of Buckner, when Tennessee and Virginia rebels are proud of Pillow and Floyd.

The Black Republican paper call Wendell Phillips "a refined orator." It was shown pretty plainly at Cincinnati that he wasn't one of the heard.

Wendell Phillips wouldn't do in a naval fight. When the hen fruit was flying around him at Cincinnati, he escaped under the hatches.

The New York World tells of a female who gave birth to twelve children in four years. She must be one of the populous.

The night of Wendell Phillips from a shower of eggs only shows the constitutional fear all Abolitionists have for shells.

The rebels claimed a victory at Pea Ridge, and the result shows they went off as usual with flying colors.

The Confederates find fault with arranging stars on their flag. It has hitherto proved ill-starred.

Iron-clad vessels sail steadier than wooden ones, we suppose because they are not pitched so much.

Secession and abolition are alike united, and to be well beaten, the two should, by all patriots, be clubbed together.

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The Victory at Beaufort.

Additional particulars concerning the national victory at Beaufort were brought by the Geo. Peabody to New York. The officers also state that, just as they were leaving, the expedition, or a portion of it, which was sent to Washington, N. C., was returning, and the cheer of the troops and general animation showed that it had been successful. The expedition consisted of several gunboats and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. At the battle of Newbern the Union forces captured five hundred of the best Enfield rifles, a portion of the three thousand imported by the Nashville. A paper was found on the persons of a prisoner taken, stating that Beauregard had been recalled from the West, and was at the head of 20,000 Georgia troops, marching toward Beaufort, N. C. Last Sunday a number of escaped slaves, who came within the national lines, stated that on Saturday a portion of the Burnside expedition had taken possession of Kingston without any loss, and some of the flesh was torn away from his skull, and the bone thought to be fractured. Mr. M. Curtis, one of the proprietors, had just stepped out of the door and was leading his horse across the green when an explosion took place. He saw several of the bodies of the men flying through the air over him, but was himself uninjured. The engine was also not hurt, the engine being located some distance from the nearest mill.

On the premises were three buildings, the enginehouse, the grinding mill, some one hundred and thirty feet from it, and the coaling mill about the same distance further on. It was in the coaling mill that the first explosion took place—cause unknown. The mill was running at the time and not at all as it was previously day and night. These men were not in idea that the occurrence was the result of design.

The wind was pretty high, blowing directly from the coaling mill to the other, so that the flame and heat was carried immediately to the latter, thus causing undoubtedly the second explosion.

The explosion at Beaufort left Newbern on Thursday last in steamers, and went partially down the river, and on landing, struck the railroad, and took up the march for Beaufort, with hand cars from Newbern loaded with ammunition and baggage. A few days before the gunboat Stars and Stripes went outside, an allied the blockade, left the Nashvilles might try to escape to the coast.

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The gunboat Stars and Stripes, which had been sent to Newbern to reinforce the Burnside, had taken possession of Kingston without any loss, and some of the flesh was torn away from his skull, and the bone thought to be fractured. Mr. M. Curtis, one of the proprietors, had just stepped out of the door and was leading his horse across the green when an explosion took place. He saw several of the bodies of the men flying through the air over him, but was himself uninjured. The engine was also not hurt, the engine being located some distance from the nearest mill.

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Powder Mill Explosion.

Our community was shocked yesterday to hear that the detonations that were caused by half past twelve o'clock, were caused by another powder mill explosion. A visit to the locality of the disaster showed an awful scene of devastation. Five human beings, all lying dead, their limbs and portions of their bodies dismembered and scattered in every direction.

Their clothes were blown and burnt to ashes, that in one instance in particular, it was difficult to distinguish it as that of a human being. This was the case of a man who had been thrown the distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, rebounded and struck against a fence some distance off.

These men were workmen attached to the mills, and names James Freemen, David Crockett, Charles Bee, John Helder and David Farmer. Another man, whose name we could not ascertain, a member of a military company encamped in the neighborhood, and sitting at that time in front of the mill reading a paper, was so badly injured that his life was considered in danger. Some of the flesh was torn away from his skull, and the bone thought to be fractured. Mr. M. Curtis, one of the proprietors, had just stepped out of the door and was leading his horse across the green when an explosion took place. He saw several of the bodies of the men flying through the air over him, but was himself uninjured. The engine was also not hurt, the engine being located some distance from the nearest mill.

Raleigh lies fifty miles to the northwest of Goldsboro, the capital of Wayne county, North Carolina, situated at the intersection of the Wilmington and Weldon with the Atlantic and North Carolina railroads. It stands at a point nearly equidistant from Wilmington, Beaufort and Weldon, upon the Neuse river, some ninety miles from its outlet to Pamlico Sound.

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DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and

BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,
far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Caretive Properties,
and hence their

Rapid Sale
and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expand

Many Thousands
of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates
which have been showered upon him from
All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of
Blood Purifier and Pills
is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity.

In the Blood,
for the life and health of the body depends
upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags
out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Sore Throat,
Skin Diseases, Old Sores,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Oxycephalus, Sick Headache,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhoea, Female Complaints,
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Sorefoul Consumption, etc.

One person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Purifier
are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,
which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,
will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Gastric Poisons, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Gout in the Bowels,
Diseases, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,
and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the *Advertiser*, and if you have ever doubted you'll

Doubt no more.

A proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists of N. Y., Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Dr. Roback's *Advertiser* and Certificates published in a companion part of this paper from time to time.

The San-Jacinto Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$6 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, for \$1.

For sale at my Agent, No. 3 and 4 Masonic Temple Building, No. 18 Hammond Street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE BY W. H. BURKHARDT, General Agent for RAYMOND & CO., New York, and other Agents, and by Druggists and Chemists, over whom:

A "SLIGHT COLD" COUGH.

HORRORNS, or Sore Throat which might be checked with a simple remedy, if properly applied.

FEAR not, we are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough, and we are anxious that which in the beginning may be slight, may not become serious.

Attend to, soon attacks the heart.

"Brown's Bronchial Throat and Lung Remedy," a powerful medicine.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for "RAYMOND & CO." or "BROWN'S," the "Honest Advertiser," or "COTTON OILS, BREWERY, ADVERTISING, CATERING, THE RACING ADVERTISING, &c."

Persons who have used this Remedy, have given the highest evidence of its power and value.

Send for a sample.

GEORGE F. WORTHINGTON, Agent for Military Claims, No. 434 Thirteth st., one door from F.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS IN THE ENCLASSEMENT OF SUCH CLAIMS AS ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES (from which he has withdrawn), DR. ROBERT ATWOOD, now of Louisville, Ky., has dedicated himself to such as those for

Pensions, Mortuary Arrars of Pay, Subsidies, etc., and other Property, including cases of imprisonment, damage to property, &c., &c.

TESTIMONIAL.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington, or elsewhere, who is more expert in the management of such claims, and to all others having claims against the Government, we heartily recommend him. He is a man of great integrity, and has not a competitor.

John D. McPherson, Adj. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims, Hon. J. C. Gandy, House of Representatives, Hon. W. B. Randolph, Clerk of U. S. Treasury's Office, and others.

John D. McPherson, Adj. General's Dep.

JUST RECEIVED.

A NEW FRENCH PREPARATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE FEVER DISEASE, superior to any now in use, and equal to any known abroad. It is a strong, active, and safe medicine, giving a rapid and decided relief.

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OFFICIAL
UNITED STATES MAIL.
KENTUCKY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, November 30, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE MAIL CONTRACT OF THIS DEPARTMENT until 10 A. M. on Monday, March 31, 1862, for conveying the mail of the United States between Louisville, Ky., and Lexington, and ending June 30, 1862, in the State of Kentucky, on the routes and by the schedules of departure, arrival, and arrival times specified. Decisions announced by April 24, 1862.

Bidders will examine carefully the forms and instructions annexed; especially the latter part of instruction 19, page 2.

From Louisville by West Point, Brandenburg, Newmarket, Ind., New Amsterdam, Leavenworth, Nebraska, Atton, Marion, Stephenson, Ky., Covington, Cincinnati, New Haven, New York, New Haven, New York, Ky., Grand View, Ind., Rockport, Evansville, New Haven, New York, Ky., Evansville, 20 miles and back, six times a week to Richmond, and every other day to Louisville.

Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.;

Leave Richmond every other day at 8 a.m.;

Arrive at London by 1 p.m.;

Leave at Richmond by 7 p.m.;

Arrive at Lexington by 2 p.m. Bids for six trips a week on entire route invited.

Leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Frankfort next day by 10 a.m.;

Leave at Louisville by 4 p.m.;

Arrive at Lexington next day by 10 a.m.;

Leave at Frankfort by 4 p.m.;

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